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HARRISON'S

Australian Seed Catalogue And Directory.

THIRD SERIES OF 10,000 COPIES.

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For Circulation in the United States, Central and South America, throughout Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Siam, &c., &c.

Clients who want any information, or any product, etc., in Australia, should drop a line to

B. HARRISON,

Seedsman and Commercial Agent,

BURRINGBAR,

New South Wales, Australia.

Reference: BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TWEED HERALD PRINT.

Harrison's Seed Catalogue and Directory.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B., LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH, AND THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS; THE GOVERNMENTS OF RUSSIA, DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND ITALY; THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE, INCLUDING SOUTH AFRICA, INDIA, BURMA, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Fertilisation of Soil.

This has proved one of the most vital or important subjects to Planters in India and elsewhere, and Fletcher has well said "the greatest problem in farming is that of maintaining the fertility of the soil, which is its power to produce crops. The fertility of the soil is the sum of all the conditions that make it possible for the seed to sprout, the blade to spread, and the ear to ripen. It is the inherent power of the soil to produce crops." Good drainage and cultivation are necessary, as is also a liberal use of lime. Under the influence of lime, plants develop more powerful root growth, more solid structure, and greater capacity to withstand disease. It may be said to be the leavening or enlivening element in the soil, for if this constituent is lacking no crops can be successfully grown, no matter what care may be taken in tilling the land, no matter what other fertilising constituents may be applied. The physical and mechanical condition of soils is improved by its application, it makes the soil looser, warmer, and more friable, more easily tilled, and not so liable to crust on the surface. Cold

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE,

stiff clays are wonderfully improved by its action. The three constituents necessary for plant growth are nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid, and many of the leguminous crops produce these in abundance—namely, Melilot, Cow-peas, Velvet Beans, Soja Beans, Pea Nuts, White Lupins, Lucerne, and Clovers. Many plants have been cultivated for this purpose in the East Indies, where estate owners experience much difficulty and expense in maintaining and increasing the fertility of their properties. Some of these have proved absolutely worthless for this purpose, especially Crotolana Striata, which has been grown on a very large scale, especially in Ceylon, and our Agricultural Department says that "this and other plants cannot be traced as nitrogen yielders"; and the Thorny Mimosa, although rich in nitrogen, has proved most objectionable. The Melilot or Pea Clover should prove most serviceable for this purpose, and is unrivalled as a soil improver. Clover improves the land chemically by adding to its fertility, by liberating same, and by removing, more or less, certain fungus diseases that may have found lodgment in the soil. As soon as the plant begins to form tubercles on the roots, it begins to draw nitrogen from the air, and this process continues more or less during the period of active growth in the plant. It is specially active in this respect during the period of seed formation. But the nitrogen and other fertilising ingredients made available are by no means represented fully by what is left in the soil. It has been computed that what is pro-

duced in the stems and leaves contains much fertilising material, and when this is fed to stock or worked into the soil it adds greatly to its value. Clover, in its decay in the soil, tends to liberate fertility in the same way that other vegetation does in its decay. Clover improves the land mechanically in various ways. When it grows freely, the roots and rootlets fill the soil. They ramify through it in all directions. The taproots go far down into it, and the fibrous roots push out in every direction. Its power to hold moisture coming from above or below is increased—a matter of great moment. While it makes clays more porous, as has been described, it makes light soils less leachy for the time being, since it fills the interstices with its rootlets, and in process of decay these hold moisture like a sponge.

The Marvellous Melilot or Pea Clover. The Famous Fodder and Fertilising Plant for Tea, Coffee, and Rubber Estates, etc., etc.

In India Melilot should prove worthy of its reputation as being one of the very best crops for yielding a large quantity of nitrogen, and enriching land rapidly. It has made a great name for itself wherever it has been grown, and for soil renovation is stated to be superior to the well known Cowpeas. It grows from 18 inches to 2 feet high, and yields from 30 cwt. to 2 tons of fodder per acre, and should be cut in the flower stage. It requires from 15 to 20 lbs. of seed to sow 1 acre, and will grow readily in the cool or wet months of the year, if sown on the surface of the soil, first, after it has been worked ; second, or has had a fire over it ; or third, the ground chipped or hoed after the seed has been sown, so as to give it a light covering. Melilot is remarkably rich in nitrogen, and it also deposits in the soil a large quantity of humus, the roots penetrating it to a great depth. A writer in the South Australian "Agricultural Gazette" says : "This seed has been sown in raw white sand, and in the course of five or six years it has converted it into dark, almost black rich loam. We can now grow lucerne (which generally requires the best soil) where, had it not been for Melilot, it would never have grown at all. It has made the poor sandy soil capable of turning off the primest beef and best butter sold in the Tasmanian markets, and at the same time is so improving it that each year it gives a larger return." Writing from Norwood, Ceylon, Mr. F. Kennedy says : "A plant (Melilot) containing so much nitrogen would be a Godsend to Ceylon tea and rubber planters, if

A FLOCK OF SHEEP ON A NEW SOUTH WALES STATION.

it would take the place of the weeds, and would save us countless rupees. Price per lb., post free, 1 rupee 11 annas ; per lb. per 1 cwt. or more, 15 annas ; 5 to 10 cwt., 12 annas, freight paid to the principal ports of call in India, &c., &c.

The Velvet Bean (Mucuna Utilis).

In very recent years, this plant has attracted considerable attention as a producer of forage and for fertilising the soil. It grows very luxuriantly, producing vines of great length. If this crop was worked into the soil, it would deposit therein 154.19 lbs. nitrogen, 36.28 lbs. phos. acid, 216.75 potash, and 176.49 lime. It will thus be seen that it enriches the soil in a wonderful manner, and stock are also very fond of it, either as green fodder or when matured. Price per lb., 12 annas.

The Cow Pea.

produces large crops of first-class fodder, and stock of all kinds are particularly fond of it. Valuable as this plant is for its vine and fruit as food, its great excellence lies in the property which it has of restoring worn soils, for which purpose it is almost unrivalled. Price per lb., 12 annas.

Bokhara Clover.

is of coarse growth. It withstands a great amount of heat, as the roots penetrate the soil to a great depth, and it remains green and continues to grow long after everything else is dried up. Per lb., 15 annas.

SHEEP'S BURNET.

Sheep's Burnett.

A most valuable fodder plant. It withstands droughts amazingly, and is greatly liked by sheep and cattle. Per lb., 1 rupee.

The Famous Australian Salt Bushes.

Wonderful drought-resisters and heavy yielders. Will grow well in the poorest soils. Several varieties. Price per lb., 4 rupees.

This is an excellent plant which renders many of our dry and sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. Cattle, and especially sheep, are so fond of it that they browse it to the roots. It is most wholesome and fattening, and stock pastured on Salt Bush are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from Distoma disease and other allied ailments. It will bear a great amount of drought, and if not too closely fed down will produce seed in abundance. Usually when grasses are dried up Salt Bush will be found green, and afford a splendid fodder for stock during the hot Summer. As the seeds of all the varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away ; therefore the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch at a distance of about ten yards apart, and cover with half an inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, before rain, and the soil be well pulverised. 2 lbs. will be sufficient for an acre.

NEW WINTER GRASSES.

Phalaris Commutata and P. Coerrulescens.

Very favourable reports continue to come to hand from New South Wales as to the frost-resisting qualities of

Phalaris Commutata. It is a splendid grass for winter, where the ground does not get covered with snow. It is a very heavy yielder—i.e., up to 8 tons per acre—and is useful for either pasture or hay.

Mr. H. B. Morris writes: "I sowed the Phalaris Commutata seed in a seed bed, and later transplanted into rows about one yard apart each way, at the side of a wheat crop that I put in a two-acre allotment for green picking for my cow and a few pet sheep. I planted the wheat in April, and the grass was set out in May. A month later, with a few nice showers which we had about that time, both the wheat and grass got a good start, but within one month the grass showed far more growth than the wheat; and in June, July, and August I fed off the wheat, and to my disgust one morning I found the cow and sheep had got on to the grass and eaten it all down. For many weeks, although it came again, it was useless to try and keep the stock off the patch of grass, so at last I enclosed the paddock at the beginning of September, to see if the wheat and grass would survive, and it was marvellous to see how quick the grass shot up. To-day (October 14) it is three feet high, and has outgrown the wheat by leaps and bounds. There is no doubt about it standing the frosts well, for we have had heavier frosts this season than the old hands have seen for 20 years back; in fact, we are still having heavy frosts every morning in these parts. It seems to me that the frosts are like rain to the grass, it looks so nice and green; while the wheat is going back and showing yellow tips to the top leaves, practically on account of the dry frosty weather. I intend to give the grass every fair trial through the dry hot summer we are likely to get, and if it proves as well as it has done during the winter, there is not the slightest doubt that we have at last got a grass that will be foremost in the rank of green fodder and good winter feed, which is just what many farmers have been looking for, and I only hope that many others will, like myself, give it a trial. Anyway, those who have seen it here intend to do so."

Price per Packet 5s, or $1 25 cents, or 3 rupees. A12.

PHALARIS COERULESCENS (Garland Grass).

Per Packet, 2 Rupees, or 64 Cents, or 2/8 English.

Of Southern Europe, much recommended as a hardy winter plant, growing all through the winter; very suitable for the southern parts of this State. This grass is an annual species of Phalaris, described as identical with Phalaris Commutata, which it resembles very much in the leaf, flower, and seed. It yields abundant herbage, sweet

and soft, seeds freely, and is easily propagated by sowing and dividing of roots.

Rhodes Grass —(CHLORIS GAYANA var.) 4 months after sowing.

RHODES GRASS.—The celebrated drought-resister. It yields about 12 tons of fodder per acre. Its feeding value is high, and it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock. Probably no other grass will give such good results under adverse conditions of soil and climate. Price per lb., 6 rupees.

GIANT PASPALUM (P. Virgatum).—A heavy-yielding drought and frost resisting species. It grows to the height of 5 feet or more, and can be used for either pasture or hay. Price per packet, 12 annas ; per lb., 7 rupees. Numerous native grasses, 12 annas per packet each. Also Rye, Prairie, Cocksfoot, Timothy, &c., &c. Small packets of African Wonder and Giant Couch Grass, each of which averages about 20 tons of fodder per acre ; 2 rupees each.

PASPALUM DILATATUM. — The great dairying grass for warm, moist districts ; yields an immense quantity of forage, and is unrivalled for butter or fattening purposes. Per lb., post free, R. 1, A. 8 ; 100 lbs. or more, R. 1. Freight paid to the principal sea ports.

RHODES GRASS (Chloris gayana var.).—This grass is rapidly coming into favour throughout Australia, and the reports of its great merit point to its extensive cul-

tivation. It is chiefly noted for its wonderful power of returning large yields of fodder, when grown even on poor soils, and its power of resisting drought. Probably no other grass will give such good results under adverse conditions of soil and climate. It has yielded 12 tons of green fodder per acre. Price per lb., post free, Rupees 6.

PASPALUM VIRGATUM.—This is a vigorous and somewhat coarse grass, and yields an immense quantity of fodder. It is good for pasture or hay, and is said to resist drought and frost well. In appearance it resembles wheat. Price per packet, R. 1, post free. Per lb., R. 7.

PRAIRIE GRASS (bromus univloids).—A splendid soft grass, which is relished by all kinds of stock, and its nutritive value takes first rank. Suitable for cool districts. Per lb., R. 1. A. 12, post free.

COCKSFOOT GRASS (dactylis glomerata).—Produces heavy crops of feed. Can be used for pasture or hay. It will flourish in a variety of soils and situations. R. 1. A. 8.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (lolium perenne).—An excellent pasture grass, and possesses most nutritive qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It does well in cool climates. R. 1. A. 8 per lb., post free.

TIMOTHY (phleum pratense).—A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay and green fodder. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.

Timothy Grass

COCKSFOOT

SHEEP'S FESCUE (festuea ovina).—A very hardy pasture grass, and is relished by stock. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.

MEADOW FESCUE (festuea pratensis).—A valuable grass for permanent pasture. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.

MEADOW FESCUE.

PRAIRIE GRASS

HARD FESCUE (f. duriuscula).—A good pasture grass for soil of a sandy or light nature. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE (f. rubra).—A desirable grass for binding loose sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional floods. R. 1 A. 8 per lb., post free.

SCARLET CLOVER (trifolium inearnatum).—Large yield, quick growth, and relished by all kinds of stock. R. 1 A. 12.

TREFOIL OR YELLOW CLOVER.—A hardy clover for sheep pasture, and very useful in the cooler climates. R. 1 A. 12.

BOKHARA CLOVER.—Of coarse growth; it is a good drought resister, and remains green and continues to grow long after everything else is dried up. Per lb., post free, R. 1 A. 8.

SHEEP'S BURNET (poterium sanguisorbe).—This excellent perennial plant grows in tufts, to the height of 18 inches, and it thrives in almost any class of soil. It resists drought and heat wonderfully well, and when eaten down it quickly throws up fresh shoots. Sheep eat it greedily, and rapidly put on flesh when fed on it. It yields heavily, and where the frosts are not too severe will keep green throughout the year. Per lb., post free, R. 1 A. 12.

PRIME AUSTRALIAN ALFALFA is worth a trial. The seed is of first-class germinating quality, free from noxious weeds, and the yield is very heavy. Per lb., post free, R. 1 A. 12.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—One of the most valuable forage plants we possess. In a cool, moist district, this clover will soon spread, and it is very rich in nitrogen. Per lb., post free, R. 1 A. 12.

THE AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSHES are noted for their really wonderful drought enduring qualities, and are greatly relished by sheep. Most valuable plants for soils containing alkali and for dry regions. R. 1 per packet, post free; per lb., post free, R. 4.

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List of New Plants. Price per packet, each 1 rupee or 32 cents or 1/4 English.

GALEGO OFFICINALIS (Goats Rue).

A recommendable Herb, native of South Europe, and highly spoken of by farmers who have tried it. It is much recommended as a fodder plant, on account of the large proportion of its albuminous contents. It withstands drought through its deeply penetrating roots, and will live on poor soil, providing that such is porous. The yield is large; the seed fresh, hardy, double the size of Lucerne Seed, 2 lbs. will sow an acre if drilled.

HEDYSARUM ONOBRYCHIS (the Double-bearing Esparette), or Maltese Clover.

A deep-rooting perennial fodder herb, native of Southern Europe, fond of marly soil, and living in dry localities. It prospers where Red Clover and Lucerne does not succeed, grows 4 feet high, rich in nutritious constituents, and is a heavy yielder.

ANTHYLLUS VULNERARIA (for covering flying sands) KIDNEY VETCH OR CLOVER.

This perennial herb serves as sheep fodder, and is par-

The Cathedral. The Town Hall. The City Markets, Sydney.

ticularly recommended for calcelarious soils, but is also suitable for sandy soil too poor for Red or White Clover.!?

DESMODIUM TORTUOSUM (Beggars Grass).

Highly recommended as a Dairy Grass in warm countries for green fodder, and field grazing. The seed resembles bright Lucerne Seed in size and colour. It withstands drought well, and sends its roots deep down into the soil to draw moisture and food from a great depth. Stock eat the plant with avidity, either green or cured. Judging from the appearance of the roots, with their numerous tubercles, and the high percentage of nitrogen therein, as shown by chemical analysis, it is a good nitrogen gatherer. It is also called Florida Clover.

ORNITHOPUS SATIVA (Serradella).

A useful, hardy, very early and productive green fodder plant, cultivated like Clover and Lucerne, and a good drought resister.

MYAGRAM SATIVA (Gold of Pleasure).

An annual herb, cultivated for the oil of its seed. It is readily grown after cereals, and yields richly, even on poor soil. The return is obtained within a few months.

Also Perennial Red Clover or Cow Grass, Japan, Scarlet, White, Alsike, Yellow, Strawberry, Maltese, and Egyptian Clovers, and the Tree Lucerne (Medicago Arborea)

Vegetable Seeds.

7 ANNAS PER PACKET, POST FREE.

BEET.—Melbourne Market, Eclipse Turnip-rooted, Somner's

Champion Long Blood Red, Covent Garden Long Blood Red, Silver or Seakale.

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VEGETABLE MARROW.—Early Long White Runner, Early Long Green Runner. Custard Bush, Long White Bush, Long Green Bush, Pen-y-byd.

PEAS.—Yorkshire Hero, Prime ; Veitch's Perfection, Little Gem, Wm. Hurst, American Wonder, Day's Early Sunrise, Stratagem, The Daisy, Sharpe's Queen.

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Tropical Fruit Seeds. 12 Annes per packet each.

Custard Apple, Cape Gooseberry, Cookra or Bamie, Granadilla Macrocarpa, Guava (Pear, Cherry, and Gooseberry), Brazilian Cherry, Jack Fruit, Passion Fruit, Strawberry Seed, Tree Tomato, Rosella, Loquats.

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Australian Cotton Seed.

Including the Upland and Celebrated Caravonica.

Price per lb., from 15 annas to 2 rupees.

The latter grows to a great size, is a perennial shrub, and yields several times the quantity of any other variety. The quality is superb, being of a silky appearance, and it is said that some wealthy companies are embarking very extensively in its cultivation in the West Coast of Africa. Planters in the East Indies should not overlook the great importance of not only increasing their returns several times over, but also in producing the very best quality. It is admitted by all who have grown or seen the Caravonica cotton that it holds the highest position, both as to yield and quality, and readers who are interested should not delay in procuring a quantity of this seed.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.

IT WILL PAY YOU.

Australian Cotton.

The above is an illustration of the FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN COTTON, grown in North Queensland, in sandy soil, 18 months old. Between the months of August and December it yielded 12 lbs. of cotton of the VERY BEST QUALITY, and I wish to direct the attention of progressive Eastern Planters to the GREAT VALUE of this plant. A consignment of this cotton realised 1/3 (15 annas) per lb. in the London market last season. Price per packet, 2 rupees; per lb., 7 rupees. If you can increase your yield or returns many times over, by the expenditure of a little money, WHY NOT DO SO? All Orders will have my very best attention.

THE AUSTRALIAN NUT (Macadamia Ternifolia).—This beautiful evergreen tree should prove most suitable for cultivation in India and the East. The nuts have a delicious flavour, keep well, and realise a good price. The tree requires about seven years to bear, and is everlasting when once established. Specially selected nuts for planting, 3 rupees per lb., post free ; about 50 nuts to the lb. The nuts, if sold at 6 annas per lb., should return about 840 rupees per acre.

THE AUSTRALIAN ACACIAS OR WATTLE TREES.—Some of these are grown largely for the very rich tannin contained in the bark, and many of them have proved most useful for fodder during periods of drought in the arid interior. They grow rapidly in almost any class of soil, and

the wood is used for making tool handles, and the best quality of fuel. Most of them are really beautiful shrubs, bearing a profusion of blossoms, from which the bees extract a large quantity of honey. Price per lb., 3 rupees 12 annas; per packet, 12 annas. Black, Silver, or Golden Wattle Seed. The best brands of wattle bark have realised as much as 180 rupees per ton in Sydney (New South Wales), but even at a much lower figure wattles are known to be a very profitable crop.

The return from Wattles in South Australia last year amounted to £80,000, or 12 Lakhs of Rupees.

The Celebrated Australian Eucalypts, or Gum Trees.

These trees, of which there are many varieties, are noted for their great strength, durability, and suitability for almost any purpose. Many of them are rapid growers, one of them having attained the height of 43 feet in 10 years at Lucknow, India (E. Resinifera). They are also planted on a large scale for railway sleepers, &c., in some of the States of America, one company alone having planted out 10,000 acres in California, and in some countries are cultivated to subdue malaria in fever-stricken districts. They have proved remarkably durable in all situations, underground or water, for railway construction, buildings, jetties and fences, &c., &c. They also make good fuel. About 50 varieties. Price per small packet, each 12 annas; per lb., 22 rupees 12 annas.

When writing, clients should state for what purpose the seed is required.

Australian Hardwood and other Timber Tree Seeds, Eucalypti, etc., 22 Rupees per lb., 12 Annas per packet.

E. Amygdalina (Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark), E. Bicolour (Black Box), E. Citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum), E. Corymbosa (Bloodwood), E. Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum), E. Diversicolor (Karri Gum), E. Ficifolia (Crimson Flowered Gum), E. Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum), E. Goniocalyx (N.S.W. Blue Gum), E. Gunni (Tasmanian Cedar Gum), E. Haemastoma (White Gum), E. Hemiphloia (Common Box), E. Leucoxylon (Ironbark of Victoria), E. Longifolia (Woollybutt), E. Marginata (Jarrah of West Australia), E. Meliodora (Yellow Box),

E. Obliqua (Stringybark), E. Obtusifolia (Yellow Blackbutt), E. Paniculata (Common Ironbark), E. Pilularis (Blackbutt), E. Piperita (Peppermint Gum), E. Regnans (Mountain Ash of Victoria), E. Resinifera (Forest Mahogany), E. Robusta (Swamp Mahogany), E. Rostrata (Red Gum), E. Saligna (Weeping Gum), E. Siderophloia (Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark), E. Tereticornis (Grey or Red Gum), E. Viminalis (Manna Gum).

CASUARINA.

C. Torulosa (Forest Oak), C. Stricta (She Oak), C. Quadrivalvis (Swamp Oak).

SYNCARPIA.

S. Laurifolia (Turpentine).

ANGOPHORA.

A. Subvelutina (Apple Tree).

Australian Flowering Shrubs and Tree Seeds. 12 Annas per packet.

ACACIA BAILEYANA (Cootamundra Wattle).—One of the handsomest of all Wattles, pretty yellow flowers, silver-leaved. Excellent for cutting; worthy of a place in every garden.

ACACIA SORTS.

BORONIA MEGASTIGMA (Sweet-scented Boronia.—A beautiful little plant; flowers a coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent.

BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIUM (Flame Tree).—A very ornamental tree.

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI (Sturt's Desert Pea).—Probably the finest of our native flowers. No description can do justice to it. It is comparatively easy of cultivation. requiring a light sandy soil and plenty of heat to bring out its flowers in their highest beauty.

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS (Glory Pea).—Splendid flowering shrub.

CORDYLINE AUSTRALIS.—Greatly used for decoration purposes.

DORYANTHES PALMERI (Queensland Spear Lily).—Producing large spikes of red flowers; spikes often 3 feet long.

ELOEOCARPUS CYANEUS (Victorian Olive Tree).—Producing berries of bright blue colour.

ERIOSTEMON NERIFOLIUM.—Starry white flowers, sweet-scented, pretty free-flowering shrub.

EUCALYPTUS CALOPHYLLA ROSEA.—A beautiful scarce variety; flowers pink.

EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA (The Lemon-scented Gum).—A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented leaves.

EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA (Crimson-flowered Gum).—A handsome variety, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet. It produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. Splendid for the shrubbery.*

EUCALYPTUS LEUCOXYLON ROSEA.—This very handsome gum grows only about 10 feet, and bears a great quantity of splendid pink flowers; the bark is white, and quite smooth.*

FICUS AUSTRALIA (Native Banyan Tree).

FICUS MACROPHYLLA (Moreton Bay Fig).

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silky Oak).—A lovely shrub for parks and avenues.

GREVILLEA HILLI.—A beautiful shrub, with spikes of long white flowers.*

HAKEA EUCALYPTOIDES (Cushion Flower).

HUMEA ELEGANS.—Very elegant plant; sweet-scented.*

KENNEDYA NIGRICANS (The Black Flower), KENNEDYA RUBICUNDA (Bean Climber), KENNEDYA MACROPHYLLA, KENNEDYA OVATA ALBA.—Handsome climbers.

SWAINSONIA ALBA (Darling Pea), SWAINSONIA MIXED.—Handsome clusters of pea-shaped flowers.

PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM (Victorian Laurel).—Sweet-scented shrub.

TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA (N.S.W. Waratah).

TECOMA SMITHI.—Handsome flowers, orange colour.

*** 1 Rupee each per Packet.**

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The Gigantic Lily (Doryanthes Excelsa), The Waratah (Australian National Flower), The Native Rose (Boronia Megistigma), and The Wonga Vine (Tecoma Grandiflora), &c., &c.

Clianthus Dampeirii (Desert Pea), Native Convolvoli, Swainsonia Australis, and Vines named,· Wistaria (purple flowered), Kennedya Rubicunda (beautiful red flowers), Hardenbergia (purple flowers), and hundreds of others too numerous to particularise.

ROSELLA (Hibiscus Subdrorifa).

It is from the fleshy calyx that the justly celebrated Queensland Rosella Jam is made. This plant requires a warm climate. Per packet, 12 annas.

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A valuable medicinal plant for purifying the blood. Per packet, 12 annas.

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The Australian Commonwealth.

A few facts Concerning its Resources and Production.

Kindly supplied per kind favour of Percy Hunter, Esq., Director of the Intelligence Bureau, Sydney, New South Wales.

Australia is situated between the meridians of longitudes 113.9 degrees E. and 153.39 degrees E.; while its northern and southern limits are the parallels of latitude 10.41 degrees S. and 39.8 degrees S., or, including Tasmania, 43.39 degrees S. Including Tasmania, the Commonwealth has an area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles, AND IN ITS VAST AREA IT CONTAINS NEARLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE FROM TEMPERATE TO SUB-TROPICAL. Australia is about 25 times as large as the United Kingdom ; it is more than 14 times the size of the German Empire or France ; nearly 16 times as large as Spain ; and more than 17 times larger than Sweden. It is about three-fourths of the size of Europe ; a third of that of the whole of North America ; and over a fourth of the whole British Empire. It also exceeds in area the United States of America, which now has a population of about 80,000,000 people. The Commonwealth consists of six States—namely, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania, and the population numbers about 5,000,000. Its timber, mineral, and agricultural resources are really wonderful, and are unrivalled by those of any other country, while the seas abound with numerous species of large and palatable fish, which can be caught throughout the year. There are splendid opportunities presented for the investment of capital, and speculators have plenty of scope for profitable work—that is, in establishing irrigation works, fisheries or canneries along the coast, the propagation and exportation of timbers, &c., and prospecting for minerals of all descrip-

tions, which are here numerous and very valuable. Stock raising is also very profitable.

Elements of Production.

Forests and Fisheries	£4,879,000
Dairying, Poultry and Bee Farming	13,611,000
Agriculture	25,349,000
Mining	26,643,000
Manufacturing	31,172,000
Pastoral Industry	45,389,000
Total	£147,043,000

Or 735,215,000 dollars (United States gold), or multiplied by 15 for Rupees.

FURTHER INFORMATION UPON APPLICATION.

PLEASE NOTE:—The Rupee is equal to one shilling and four pence.
One Anna is equal to one penny.
The U.S. Gold Dollar (or 100 cents) is equal to four shillings and two pence.

A POSTAGE MATTER.

☞ **Postage 12 annas or 24 cents or one shilling per lb extra on all seed (except where stated).**

P.S.—MONEY INVESTED for clients in the Best Australian Securities, where all property is rapidly rising in value.